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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 4, 1923.
INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN KANSAS
STORY OF THE A. F. OF L.
TRIMS CLAWS OF INJUNCTION JUDGES
WAGES LIFT LIVING STANDARDS
A STRANGE DECLARATION

PUBLISHED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Black and White Cab Company
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
The Emporium.
Market Street R. R.
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All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Stuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1923

No. 14

:-: Involuntary Servitude in Kansas :-:

Mathew O. Tobriner.

Such a storm of assertion and counter-assertion has raged about the Kansas Court Act that few have not been blown to one or the other side of the controversy. That Kansas is returning to the slavery of the days before the Civil War seems to be the cry of some, while others can see the Prairie State only as an apostle of freedom, throwing off the "involuntary idleness imposed upon the striking workmen by the union." From this mass of tangled argument it is difficult to extract the truth. But there is a truth. It lies between the extreme statements of both sides. And it is of a peculiar brand, denying that Kansas has enacted one kind of involuntary servitude, admitting that she has enacted another.

For the Kansas law does provide for involuntary servitude, although not of the kind usually supposed. Not that the law says to the individual workman that he must not quit his job. Vociferously ex-Governor Allen has emphasized this fact. It must be granted; the law in itself does not enact individual involuntary servitude. Yet Kansas has come dangerously near to that same state of affairs in the interpretation of her law. In practice, the law has approached involuntary servitude. In theory it has provided a restraint upon the worker as dangerous as individual involuntary servitude. It has said to the group that it must not quit its job. In restricting the group it imposes a new brand of compulsion; group involuntary servitude. But is it true that this law would compel a man to remain at his job though he were so dissatisfied with working conditions that he wanted to quit? When we read of Kansas' actions in the coal strike of January, 1922, we are almost inclined to answer, "Yes." Then, it seemed that the law was to be interpreted as though a mere quitting of work was sufficient to condemn a man to imprisonment and as though a man were to be compelled to remain at work in certain industries whatever his private intent in quitting might be. Gaining ground and deliberately flaunting the court, the coal strike of January, 1922, must have made the government feel that anything was justifiable to preserve the public peace. So we have another case of Kansas expediency. On January 4th, to the officers of the peace and city officials of the two counties affected by the strike, the Attorney General presented for approval the following ordinance:

"Any person engaged in any unlawful calling whatever or who shall be found loitering without visible means of support and shall refuse to work when work at fair wages is to be secured in the community or who shall threaten violence or personal injury to fellow workmen or to employers of labor, shall be deemed a vagrant and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the city jail for a period of not less than ten days nor more than thirty days for each offense and shall be compelled to work at hard labor until sentence is fully complied."

And the ordinance was passed by the various counties in the strike area in order to force the men who were not working into the coal-pits. So if you were a laborer and you weren't working "when work at fair wages was to be secured," you could be imprisoned. In fact, there was brought before a police judge the case of a man

whose standing in the community was good, whose credit at the grocer's was good. He was, however, an idle coal miner. The Attorney General being asked whether or not the miner should be imprisoned replied that a man's good credit at the grocer's was not sufficient to exclude him from the ordinance. The coal miner was imprisoned. But, of course, the Attorney General states that, "no man can be compelled to mine coal. He can quit work, if he wants to, but no man can quit work, be a loafer, and dependent upon charity whether it comes from inside or outside Kansas." The union funds pouring into Kansas to help the miners was what the Attorney General referred to when he spoke of the "charity." Just what he meant when he said that "no man could be compelled to mine coal" is puzzling in view of the fact that he was threatening with ten to thirty days' imprisonment every miner who was not digging coal at the time. Plainly, that is compelling a man to work if anything is!

So the act has been interpreted so as to provide for what is equivalent to involuntary servitude. However, that was not actually provided for in the law itself, which states (Section 17):

"Nothing in this act shall be construed as restricting the right of any individual employee engaged in the operation of any such industry, employment, public utility, or common carrier to quit his employment at any time, but it shall be unlawful for any individual employee or other person to conspire with other persons to quit their employment for the purpose of hindering, delaying, interfering with, or suspending the operations of any of the industries, employments, public utilities or common carriers governed by the provisions of this act."

Consequently only when, from a legal standpoint, there is a "conspiracy" to quit work the law becomes operative, and no specific group can be compelled to continue work, as such. As Governor Allen writes in the "Nation's Business" for June, 1920, "Men may quit work in groups or singly." It is true that a group of men could legally quit work, provided that they were not actuated in so doing by a desire to raise wages. In other words, men can quit work. But they cannot conspire to quit work so as to use their collective strength as the means of promoting the best interest of the group. Group quitting—striking—is illegalized, but not individual quitting. For we must realize that striking is more than quitting work. In their book upon "Labor Problems" Professors Adams and Sumner explain that when a man strikes he not only quits work, but also intends to restrict production by so doing. So a distinction can be made between the mere quitting of work and striking. The Kansas Act makes that distinction. Whatever else its faults—and there are many—the act, in prohibiting striking does not forbid the individual workman from leaving his job. For before a laborer can be penalized for quitting work, he must be shown to have intended to restrict production.

So far in Kansas few men have been found who actually intended to "restrict production," although there have been some strikes and some cessations of work. There was, for instance, the Howat coal strike. But, as Elmer T. Peterson states in the "Outlook" of April, 1922, the miners

left their work either because they were forced to do so by Howat or "because some of them mistakenly believed they could by striking secure Howat's release from jail." And in the packing strike the situation was similar. There was no intention to restrict production; no arrests. So there is no individual involuntary servitude provided for in the Kansas Court Act. Men are not forbidden from quitting work nor are they compelled to work under conditions that do not suit them. The first dictum of the Kansas Court is this: "Here are your conditions of labor. If you don't like them, complain to the court. Work if you will; quit if you will; but don't strike."

But the court makes a second dictum. To forbid a group the use of its legitimate collective power is to fasten upon it industrial servitude. Involuntarily, the group as a whole is subjected to the decrees of a court from which they have no redress, even the age-old right to strike being denied. As a unit, the group cannot quit; involuntarily, the group must serve. If the expression of the various phases of our society through crystallization into group life is a desirable tendency, the Kansas Court is out of sympathy with the movements of the present age, for in prohibiting the strike it claps down group expression. For the right to strike to the group is as the right to quit work is to the individual. Denied it, there is involuntary servitude. And involuntary servitude imposed upon the group is just as distasteful as involuntary servitude imposed upon the individual. Moreover, as Frank T. Walsh has said before the Kansas Legislature in 1920, "Any inhibition of their right to quit work individually or in concert was an assault upon the 13th Amendment . . . and any inhibition on the act of a human being so far as any disposal of his own labor is concerned, or any coercion, is a violation of that clause of the Constitution." Now Kansas does not forbid a man from quitting work, but Kansas does inhibit certain acts of the individual so far as his own labor is concerned. It does declare that a man cannot dispose of his labor so as to use it as a lever to bring to bear economic pressure, and he cannot intend to "restrict production" through the quitting of his job. Now, is that involuntary servitude? To epitomize the recent decisions of the Supreme Court we find, "Involuntary servitude is any control by which a personal service of a human being is disposed of or coerced for another's benefit." Of course, the Kansas Industrial Court does assume some control over the disposition of the personal service of a laborer. It says he must not use his labor for the purpose of restricting production; he must not use his labor in concert with fellow-laborers as a means of group expression, culminating in the strike. The laborer can quit work, but he must not quit work to carry through a legitimate group desire: the betterment of the position of the group. If a laborer quit work in a strike which is aiming at higher wages, the law looks upon the laborer no longer as an individual but as a unit in a group that intends to restrict production, and penalizes the laborer for acting with the group. If the laborer acts with his union—his group—he must suffer. If a group is dissatisfied with conditions of labor, it must suffer. For the group cannot act as a unit with the single purpose of restricting production. It cannot

strike. Involuntarily, it must continue to serve. Then, there is justice in the charge that Kansas has imposed a certain kind of involuntary servitude. It is the involuntary servitude of the group which must eventually spell the death of unionism.

For, as Viscount Ernest Ayres, expert labor commissioner of the British Government, reporting upon industrial arbitration in Australia, has said, "Compulsory arbitration and trade unions are incompatible. They are two things trying to do the same thing, and to achieve the same end by different methods." In compulsory arbitration, such as in Kansas, the union is rendered impotent. Its main weapon, the strike, is denied it; its main purpose, collective bargaining, given to other agencies. Yet the union is the chief expression, as well as protection, of labor today. As long as wages are to be determined by the force of economic pressure, and the present social system is to be retained, the union is indispensable to the worker, boosting his wages, safeguarding his interest. As long as the present industrial state continues, with employers organized on the principle that the hardest and closest bargain is the best, the union is a paying proposition to the worker, evening things up for him, counterbalancing the employer's monopoly of the job with the union's monopoly of labor. It fights economic pressure, monopoly, lock-out, with economic pressure, monopoly, strike. It not only defends the laborer in the industrial world but gives him a cause higher than his own for which to suffer. It brings into his life the conception of co-operation for the common good. And such group-life as the labor union promotes today is not to be thrown lightly to the four winds.

Kansas would throw it to the four winds it would seem when it forbids the group to express itself by mutual action through a strike and imposes upon the group a new brand of involuntary servitude.

ONE OF THE GOOD UNIONS.

Typographical unions have been singularly free from the abuses and disorders which have characterized many branches of organized labor in times of contention with their employers. There is a reason for this brought out in a sheet issued by the International Typographical Union at Indianapolis recently. It is to be found in the fact that printers develop broader knowledge of human problems in their daily work, which is conducive to thoughtful habits of mind. The old characterization of the printer as the "intelligent compositor" is no misnomer. He is indeed intelligent, must be so, and in his daily work cannot well avoid keeping abreast of the thought of his times as it appears in his "copy."

It is, therefore, not surprising that the president of the International—John McParland—expresses gratitude for the continuance of "that cordiality which, for the most part, has marked the relations of the International Typographical Union and American newspaper publishers." No doubt, the great majority of publishers respond heartily to that expression and desire the continuance of its spirit.

With the high degree of intelligence of union printers generally, and the sound sense of most publishers, the Typographical Union may, under wise leadership and sympathetic study of economic problems along with the publishers, enjoy the present cordial relations indefinitely. The union has its place in our industrial system, and when it occupies it intelligently, as do the typographical unions, no good reason for disturbance exists. A good union may, and should, be a most wholesome influence against industrial disorder.—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

MUFFINS.

Peonage in Florida!

The newspapers discover it with surprise. Labor papers knew about it and howled about it years ago.

Peonage continued.

Now comes a happening of note.

A boy, Martin Tabert, of North Dakota, "seeing the world," got stranded in Florida, flipped a freight, got caught, put in jail and so into a lumber camp manned largely by prisoners furnished on contract.

Parents and friends learned that the boy was in jail. They offered to pay his fine. They were informed he "couldn't be found." That is said to be the usual answer in such cases.

Meanwhile the boy was stricken with malaria. Thus, unable to work, he was laid face down in the mud and lashed with a heavy strap. He died of this. So his fellow prisoners testify.

J. R. Jones, Sheriff of Leon County, admits returning the money offered to pay the fine. The Putnam Lumber Company admits the contract labor practice. They write: "Beg to advise that we have all able-bodied men prisoners leased from Leon County for a term of one year." Just thus, stark and unashamed; calloused beyond perception of its own hideousness, perhaps.

After Martin Tabert died his home town took up the case and then the State of North Dakota got busy. The Legislature of North Dakota has protested to Florida and asked punishment for the person or persons responsible for the boy's death.

The Governor of Florida promises to ask the Florida Legislature to outlaw peonage.

It begins to look as if peonage might be in for its death blow in Florida.

If so, every unfortunate in the State will have reason to observe in gratitude the memory of Martin Tabert and the State of North Dakota.

The story of peonage in Florida is repulsive and terrible. It is the product of greed and cupidity. Honor to those who destroy this wretched system. Step by step civilization stamps out the traces of its brutish past.

Judge Gary says the steel business must be conducted on a basis of "undoubted morality." Yes, yes; good morning, judge.

The undoubted morality of the twelve hour day will be agreed to, of course, by all members in good standing at every meeting of the board of directors of the Steel Trust.

Undoubtedly!

The undoubted morality of wages that induce tenement over-crowding and leave brains too tired for anything but sleep will be agreed to likewise and by the same persons.

The undoubted morality of firing every man that belongs to a union and the undoubted morality of running Steel Trust coal mines under the guns of private guards will be similarly approved with benign smiles.

The undoubted morality of these things has never been called in question by those that don't doubt that kind of morality.

The ushers will now accept the customary morning offering. Good morning, judge; good morning, deacon.

Ah, the marvel of morals at la carte!

The New York Times declares that certain powerful industrial magnates are urging Harding to make the "open shop" a national campaign issue in 1924.

What could be more interesting than that? It would help line things in their real light. Why shouldn't the "open shoppers" all get together in one party?

But as a political issue upon which to win what could be more ridiculous. It doesn't sound like

anything more serious than a good joke. It would be getting "back to normalcy" for sure.

But if the Republican party did adopt such a plank, where would Mr. Newton D. Baker hang his hat.

The Union Label is the emblem of the man who seeks not more than his fellow may get but a fair chance at living for all, contrasting sharply with the capitalist's conviction that covetousness and greed are indispensable as the basis of commerce.



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STORY OF THE A. F. OF L.

By Matthew Woll,

President, International Photo Engravers' Union
and Vice-President, American Federation
of Labor.**Chapter 5.**

With the constant growth and rapid extension of the functions of the American Federation of Labor, it was found necessary to create several bureaus and permanent committees, each to deal with some special problem and activity. At the present time the American Federation of Labor maintains a Publicity and Information Service, a Legislative Committee, a Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, a Committee on Co-operative Societies, a Committee on Education, a Personnel Research Service and a Bureau for Legal Information.

The Publicity and Information Service is charged with the duty of gathering and disseminating information in relation to the labor movement. Information is furnished not only in book, pamphlet and letter form, but material is supplied to the labor press, the daily press and publications of all kinds, and to writers, students and all who are interested in labor matters.

The Legislative Committee is charged with the duty of collecting and analyzing all legislative proposals that are presented to Congress and the several State Legislatures, to advance such legislative proposals as have received the approval of the American Federation of Labor and to defeat legislation that is considered harmful. This committee also is charged with directing the attention of the public in general and organized labor in particular to legislative proposals considered harmful or beneficial and to do all that can be done to promote labor's interest from a legislative point of view.

Vital Political Activities.

It is the duty of the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee to record the activities of all Congressmen and Senators and to note upon what legislation they favored labor and wherein their attitude and vote was used to the detriment of the wage earners. It is the further duty of this committee to encourage State Federations of Labor to appoint similar committees and to record the attitudes and activities of State Legislators in the same manner. Whenever a political campaign presents itself it is the function of this committee to encourage the workers to see that those loyal to labor are favored and that those are defeated who have been indifferent or hostile to the workers' interests. This campaign is then followed out in the subsequent election.

The American Federation of Labor avoids partisan political action. It is disinclined toward a distinctive labor political organization. It does not attempt to disturb the partisan political affiliations of its members, but seeks to use the political power of its members within all political parties to the end that friends of labor shall be elected to public office and enemies of labor be defeated.

The Committee on Co-operative Societies is created to protect and promote the interests of all bona-fide co-operative movements. This committee is engaged in acquainting members of organized labor with the methods by which co-operative enterprises have been successfully established and maintained. It also has prevented trade unionists from venturing into co-operative enterprises which were in the main stock-jobbing or exploiting organizations.

The American Federation of Labor is strongly inclined to the principles of the Rochdale system of co-operation which has been so successful in European countries. While the co-operative movements thus far encouraged have related more particularly to distributive functions, there is a marked demand for productive and financial co-operative enterprises. Indeed, during the past year ten trade union banks have been established

and more are in process of formation. Then, too, coal mines and other productive enterprises have been entered into by trade unions and trade unionists on a co-operative basis.

Importance of Education.

Education has always been regarded by the American Federation of Labor on the basis of a permanent and responsible growth of the trade union movement. Education is, indeed, an integral part of the trades unions.

Historically the interest of the American Federation of Labor dates back to the championship of our free public school system. Perhaps no other influence contributed more to the development of our free public school system. These educational institutions have ever been under the most vigorous scrutiny of the American Federation of Labor. The interest of the trade unions relates not alone to the interests of the students, but includes that of the teachers and professors. The activities of the American Federation of Labor cover the grammar and higher schools, as well as colleges and universities and embrace text books, studies, classes, etc.

TRIMS CLAWS OF INJUNCTION JUDGES.

By Edward Tracy.

By the Constitution of the United States everyone is guaranteed the right of a trial by jury. In section three of article three we note the following: "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed."

From the earliest days, however, not only of this country, but also in England from whence we get our common law, trial by jury has not been allowed to everyone.

One glaring example of this is in cases arising out of contempt of court. Contempt of court arises out of injunction cases. From the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, in cases of this sort, the judge whose dignity has been assailed has constituted himself both prosecutor and executioner, as well as jury.

It is a question to be yet decided whether the above section of the Constitution was inserted in support of this long-existing condition, or whether it was in derogation of it.

Some hold that it has no application to anyone held in contempt of court, but is only declaratory of the common law. Still others hold that with the knowledge that these infractions were punishable by a judge alone, this section was inserted to remedy the existing condition.

Now this question is to be settled. The legislature of the State of Wisconsin has just enacted a law insuring a jury trial for all persons arrested on the charge of being in contempt of court for alleged violation of injunctions or other court decree. This has been signed by the governor and will remain law unless it is held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State or of the United States. The outcome of this case when tested will be of overwhelming interest to everyone, especially the workers.

Wisconsin is to be congratulated on its progressive legislation and the workers of other states could do worse than to follow in its wake.

This question has been before some of the state courts on a few previous occasions, and the statutes have uniformly been held to have been unconstitutional as being an unwarranted interference by the legislative branch of the government with that of the judiciary. Another case of the tail wagging the dog. In Oklahoma a statute provided that anyone charged with indirect contempt might have, if demanded, a change of venue and a trial by jury. The rule was laid down that the power to punish contempts is inherent in the court and that the legislature cannot abridge or destroy this power. In Massachusetts a statute provided that where an act charged as a contempt

could also be punished as criminal, a trial by jury might be claimed. This was also declared unconstitutional in Walton Lunch Company vs. Kearney, decided by the Supreme Court in 1920.

This statute just passed in Wisconsin will in all likelihood soon be before the courts and the outcome will be eagerly awaited by everyone. The lair of La Follette may not want to be bound by the decisions of other states on this matter, and it is possible that the calibre of men now sitting on the bench in that state may be more concerned with human rights than they are with property rights.

A cursory search reveals no case of this character appearing before the Supreme Court of the United States.

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WAGES LIFT LIVING STANDARDS.

By Edward A. Filene

President, William Filene's Sons Company, Former Director Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A real minimum wage means a leveling up in the whole housekeeping of the city, of the state, and of the nation.

It means that we have got to set our scales right, that we have got to make the conditions in our cities and states such that people can get a living if they are willing to work.

It means that we have got to give them enough training so that they can earn a living. I am convinced that the minimum wage is one of the big means toward public efficiency.

A minimum wage properly fixed means a leveling up; a wage of \$5, or \$6, or \$8 means a leveling down. The low wage is therefore more costly for the state and nation, measured by all the higher and truer standards, and also measured by the actual final total cost in dollars than is a living wage.

Waste's Great Toll.

Finally, if we have to pay a living wage, it will help us to get away from the habit of thinking about lower wages as the only remedy for high cost of production.

The big thing in business and industry that makes for high costs is waste—waste growing out of inefficient management, and inefficient labor. We have not yet begun to appreciate that, much less to control it; because the easiest thing in the world, until the minimum wage came, was to cut down wages, or, at least, to attempt it. But our industrial waste is enormous, even in those businesses with a reputation for careful and efficient management.

In our store we pay probably two million or more dollars a year in wages—a pretty big payroll. Yet I have often said that I shall die disgraced.

We are quoted all over the world as being efficient in our line, and we are certainly as low in our expenses as are most of the stores; we claim that we sell cheaper than most of them do—at any rate, the people seem to think so and have rewarded us by giving us patronage that has helped us to build the greatest business of its kind in the whole world.

And yet I say that I shall die disgraced. Why?

Because the margin between the cost of production and of delivery to the consumer is larger today than when I went into business. Of course, the cost of all kinds of services are included in that, and the amount of service rendered has greatly increased during this period; but it is a thing that ought not to be.

Fighting Increases in Cost.

We are fighting this increase in the cost of carrying on business as hard as we know how. We are considering it all the time in our directors' meetings and our management meetings.

We set down just two things as the ethics of our business: first, that we have no right to make money unless we serve the community; second, that the real service to the community is not something indefinite, but is the selling of goods cheaper and cheaper, provided they are made and sold under just and fair conditions.

With that in mind there is a spiritual as well as a business compulsion on us to cut expenses.

But there never comes to us now the suggestion that we can lower our expenses but cutting salaries and wages. We know that this would be the most short-sighted way of approaching the problem.

Mistaken Economy.

To those who are against the minimum wage law, the easiest solution to their business problem seems to be to cut wages down. But they do not

see what is really the big cost in business—waste, and devote themselves to getting rid of that.

If you are in any doubt about what I say, I refer you to Mr. Hoover and his group of engineers who have made a report on waste in industry compared with which what I am saying here on the subject is very mild.

When we are forced by the existence of a minimum wage to apply our corrective endeavors to the real source of high costs—waste—we shall be taking a real step forward.

A Striking Example.

In this connection, I will call attention to a result which cannot be ignored—to the man who has produced the best commodity for the price of its kind in the world, produced it in quantities never before dreamed of, and produced it so cheap that it can be sold in competition with the cheap labor of Europe—so cheap, indeed, that no country can make it to compete with him.

I refer to Henry Ford. He has produced twelve hundred thousand automobiles a year—eight a minute—has financed his whole business from the profits and has become the richest man in the world.

And the minimum wage he pays is so high that if it were proposed in Massachusetts those who advocated it would be set down as crazy. Even at his high minimum wage he has been able to employ the lame, the crippled and the blind of the community, not as a charity but at a profit. The statistics in his autobiography covering these facts are amazing.

That demonstration of the possibility of the minimum wage speaks louder than my words, and I hope it may be borne in mind in any decision of the minimum wage question.—In American Cloak and Suit Review.

ORIGIN OF COAL.

Prof. Barton Scammell, president of the Radium Institute at Dover, England, asserts that he has discovered the origin of coal. He has been engaged in research work with lava from Mount Vesuvius, which is being used as fertilizer, and says this led to the discovery that the layers of "bind"—the mysterious substance found on the top and bottom of all coal seams—are identical in analysis with lava.

The bind contains lime, iron, magnesium, potash and other elements required by plant life and, when made radioactive with solutions of radio-phosphate of potash, it absorbs nitrogen from the air and forms a perfect fertilizer.

The origin of coal is thus explained by Professor Scammell. It is a cellulose of trees and vegetable matter, carbonized by hot lava, thus forming coal, and sunk into the depths of the earth by disturbances of the earth's crust at a remote period.

He claims that conversion of the bind, now a waste product, into fertilizer will enrich the mining and agricultural industries.

Help the union shop by purchasing its products.

"Going to drive through to California this summer?" we asked a neighbor.

"Nope," he replied. "Going on the train. There's a lot of grade crossing races to be run between here and California and I want to be riding on the winner."—Kansas City Star.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY**35th Consecutive Quarterly Dividend on First Preferred Stock**

The regular dividend, for the three months ending April 30th, 1923, at the rate of \$1.50 per share for the full quarter, upon the full-paid First Preferred Capital Stock of the Company will be paid on May 15th, 1923, to shareholders of record at the end of the quarterly period. Checks will be mailed in time to reach stockholders on the date they are payable.

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RAILROADS HIDING PROFITS.

By Levi Stevens Lewis.

Perhaps the following data will be valuable information for the Railway Age. Anyway, nothing like this has ever appeared in that consistent if not always reliable touter for the railway corporations.

During the calendar year 1921 the gross transportation income of class one railroads operating north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers is reported to be just \$2,355,580,269.00. These figures embrace every source of revenue known to the craft, including income from dining, sleeping and buffet cars; demurrage charges, hotels and restaurants, telegraph and telephone income, switching, and various other specified income; exactly thirty-three different sources specified all told.

The number of miles operated in this district (the eastern district) is reported to be 59,464.53, and so the average income per mile of line is correctly stated to be \$39,613.19. The income per mile of line is correctly stated if the other figures are correct.

But evidently the other figures are exceedingly incorrect. Careful students of the great "prob-lem" cannot credit the figures said to represent the total gross income without the explanation that is certainly needed in order to harmonize the information with other well-established facts that stand "unshaken and unshakable."

Let us criticize this reported income in the light of more trustworthy evidence.

Not less than five freight trains operate every 24 hours 365 days in the year over the line from Denver, Colorado, to Cheyenne, Wyoming. If each of these trains average 500 tons to the trip, and \$4.75 per ton, for the entire distance (and the average is much more than that), then the partial transportation income, that is to say the income from this one source only, is not less than \$4,334,375.00 in 12 months—and doubtless the actual total income is much nearer double these figures. The distance between the two cities is 106 miles; so the average income for the year is at least \$40,890.33 per mile of line.

And so the income from this one source from this comparatively obscure line of track appears to average \$1,276.94 more per mile of line during 12 months than the income per mile of line reported as the income realized from the greatest transportation lines on the face of the earth, which operate "in the most prosperous and the most populous section of the greatest and proudest nation on which the sun rises and sets."

The public is doubtless exceedingly slothful and stupid, but even so, the people will hardly credit the statement that our little line of track here in Colorado earns so much more gross transportation income per mile of line than is earned, for instance, over the tracks that lay between New York City and Philadelphia, or Chicago and Cleveland, or Baltimore and Washington, or Boston and Buffalo, or Detroit and Cincinnati.

But what if nobody cared?

Will the Railway Age please copy? Also those modest but exceedingly popular "news" papers, the Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Post.

A SKILLET OF BEANS.

Last summer two men were camping in the Klamath National Forest. The weather was clear and hot and the woods like tinder.

Noontime came. Among the dry pine needles they built a fire to warm their skillet of beans.

As they sat down to enjoy their meal, a forest ranger rode up and asked for their campfire permit. The men had failed to get one.

So the other day they told their story to a Federal District Judge in San Francisco.

That skillet of beans cost them just \$75.

Moral: Be sure to get a campfire permit before you build a fire on a National Forest in California.

READ 'EM AND WEEP!**Supply and Bedamned.**

Every now and then some surprise comes along to upset theories accepted as facts. Take, for example, the theory that supply and demand regulate the price of a commodity, which has from time immemorial been the last line of defense of theoretical economists. It remained for sugar manufacturers to tax, perhaps this time too severely, the truth of this theory by jumping the price of that commodity from 6 cents a pound to 10 cents at a time when the Government was reporting a surplus of sugar rather than a shortage. Of course, it is agreed that manipulation is largely to blame, but the question is, How is it to be stopped? As in many a Government investigation report in the past, there probably will be confirmation in this instance of the fact that the price went up, but the fact that such a possibility exists and the question of what ought to be done about it probably will be left open for further investigation.—Christian Science Monitor.

Little Red Tail.

Strictly speaking, it is not a "Labor" Party at all. Few of its leaders are trades unionists of the vast trade-union organization, consequently the so-called "Labor" Party is like the big white dog with the little red tail. Actually, the Fabian Society has only 1200 members and the Independent Labor Party only 33,000, yet these two small organizations have captured the leadership of the trades unions, which have a membership of more than 5,000,000. The present leaders of the Labor Party are partly political careerists and partly well-meaning men who have a grudge against prosperity. They do not represent the rank and file of British workers.—Herbert N. Casson on the British Labor Party in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Music by Hearst.

The long distance dancing record is still held by Hiram Johnson with his four-year war dance against the League superstate.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Corporation Law.

It is a significant fact, nevertheless, that of the four Justices who were appointed by Mr. Harding, the two who had previously been corporation lawyers should have denied the power of Congress to enact a minimum wage law for women in the District of Columbia and the two who had been Judges should have held that Congress had full power under the Constitution to enact this legislation. In view of this striking division of opinion among four Justices who were all named by the same President, and who are all of similar tendencies politically, it is folly to expect the American people to accept such a decision as a final interpretation of the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States cannot remain indefinitely a one-man Constitution.—The (N. Y.) World.

IGNORANT OF LAW.

Ignorance of judges and lawyers hurts the law courts of America, said Dr. William Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania. He said that lack of agreement exists among lawyers on the fundamental principles of common law. The American Law Institute, a new organization of leading legal authorities of the country, is to formulate a restatement of the law. Dr. Draper said this restatement of the law will not attempt to usurp legislative functions, but "will operate to secure agreement on the fundamental principles of common law, give precision to the use of legal terms, and make the law more uniform throughout the country."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY MAY 4, 1923.

In idle wishes fools supinely stay;
Be there a will, then wisdom finds a way.
—George Crabbe.

The wage worker who is a unionist is a wise worker. The worker who is not a unionist is a foolish worker. If you were hiring workers would you not desire to have the wise one rather than the foolish one?

Strange as it may seem, many of the daily newspapers are praising the detective who produced the incriminating evidence against the communists who are now being tried in the State of Michigan. They say that this fellow wormed his way into the confidence of the radicals by playing their game even stronger than they did themselves and that he did not hesitate to commit crimes and incite others to crime in order to get evidence against them, and they not only condone his crimes but actually praise him for his service to the Government. There will be value in the incident if it shall serve to indicate to the American people the extent to which they have been victimized by creatures of the type of this detective. These individuals can only find employment by making it appear to the public that there is need for their efforts and they do not hesitate in the least to plot and plan and commit crimes in order to show the necessity for their being. This being true, as admitted by this fellow and the newspapers that praise him, how are the people to separate the wheat from the chaff and determine just what part of the thing is genuine and what is false. Do the American people desire to encourage a condition of affairs which justifies the commission of crime in order to detect crime? In other words, do the people desire that there shall be from one to a dozen crimes committed in order that one criminal may be punished? If they do, then this sort of thing should be encouraged, but if they do not, then such tactics should be condemned. We have no use for or sympathy with those who have fallen victim to this fellow's crookedness, but we have less sympathy with the methods used to bring about the uncovering of the evidence. We do not believe that one crime justifies another, nor that detectives are warranted in stooping to the tactics indicated in this case.

A Strange Declaration

As Americans we revere and repeat the Declaration of Independence. Its principles of liberty and opposition to every vestige of arbitrary government are deemed eternal verities and fundamentals of good government.

Therefore, every American who read the telegraphic despatch from Italy, setting forth the principles of Mussolini, must have thought the latter beyond measure to be the strangest political faith uttered in these times of doctrinal confusion and negation of the past.

Mussolini is reported to have expressed himself something like this:

"The truth is evident to all who are unblinded by dogmatism that men nowadays are tired of liberty. The great experiences of after the war period mark the defeat of liberalism. Both in Russia and in Italy it has been demonstrated that it is possible to govern outside, above and against all liberal ideas. Neither Communism nor Fascism has anything to do with liberty. Liberty is not an end but a means, and therefore must be controlled. No government ever existed solely by the consent of the people without the employment of force. If any government is deprived of force and left only with its principle, it will be at the mercy of the first group organized and determined to overthrow it. Liberty is no longer a chaste, severe maiden for whom generations in the first half of the last century fought and died. For the intrepid, restless youths who are now in the dawn of a new history, other words exercise a greater fascination, namely, order, hierarchy and discipline. Fascismo is not afraid to declare itself illiberal and anti-liberal. It has already passed, and it necessarily will again without the slightest hesitation, over the body more or less crippled of the 'goddess of liberty.'"

Modern thought and research have found that each individual mind is but the resultant of the ideas it has absorbed, and an epitome of its life experience. It cannot negative its heredity, no matter how much it may declaim against it, nor can it recast its character or destiny so as to free itself entirely from its past origin and associations.

Thus, while the socialists in Germany and the Bolsheviks in Russia, of right did discard some of the antique obsessions of the past regime, in the main they could not in one leap extricate themselves from the inherited idiosyncrasies of former customs of thought. A harnessmaker governing by the will of the people can scrap a treaty with the same nonchalance as an emperor reigning by the grace of God. A red czar can be as cruel and suspicious as the old czar. A Mussolini is as unscrupulous as a Florentine or a Sicilian.

A great liberal once exclaimed: "O liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name." And no matter how great the abuses that brought Fascismo into power, they excuse not its many crimes against liberty and democracy.

No cause can or will live for long that tolerates immoral means to uphold or promote it. The moral test that is applied to every individual must also be applied to any government desiring to become anything more than a passing orgy.

In times of confusion and chaos, many people seek to forget the eternal verities of life and nature. But these may not be denied for long, and as sure as this world was founded upon and has progressed upon the ideals of liberty and democracy, so is this world going to continue.

We understand how travel, rapidity of exchange of ideas, and facilities for co-operation have contributed to make the present confusion so apparently successful.

But these new ideas have outrun their ability to convince, and mere force is not sufficient to overcome unwilling minds. The nervous energies of the new apostles will exhaust themselves, and reason will return to its former sway after the temporary debauch. A Mussolini, in Italian history, will occupy no more permanent place than a Rienzi, or a Nitti.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Where is the United States Supreme Court going to draw the line with relation to the "liberty of contract," as laid down by the majority in the minimum wage decision? Are we about to have a decision from that august body declaring that a man must be given the liberty of contracting to become a slave if he so desires, or if not, how far in that direction is the court going to go? After one has read the recent decision it would not require a very wide stretch of the imagination to anticipate a future decision by that court declaring the usury laws of the different states unconstitutional on the ground that they destroy "liberty of contract."

Certain newspapers are endeavoring to make it appear that Woodrow Wilson is opposed to President Harding's World Court plan, but that is not the fact. It is, of course, true that the former President is not satisfied with the plan because it does not go far enough, but neither is he opposed to entering into the World Court altogether. He undoubtedly holds the same view that is held by millions of his fellow citizens to the effect that half a loaf is better than no loaf at all, and therefore, that it would be a step in the right direction if the United States were to comply with the desires of the President and participate to the extent of going into the World Court under the League of Nations. It seems no subject is too serious for partisan politicians to misrepresent if they see some element of advantage in so doing, and in this instance the advantage is the only thing they think about.

After Senator Burnett saw that the employment agency measures were carried in spite of his opposition he changed his vote from no to yes in order to get into the record on the right side, but the information as to how it was done has been widely distributed and it is not likely that many voters in his district will be deceived by his action. He ought to be succeeded in the State Senate by someone who can consistently stand for the desires of the people in a legislative way. His term expires with the close of the present session and the voters of his district should begin at once to select a capable citizen to represent at the next regular session of the Legislature. There is absolutely no reason why he should be continued in office. He ran for Superior Judge in this city last fall, but the people knew him and snowed him under.

The women who are clamoring for absolute equality with men in all laws are heading for disaster. If they gain their point all the laws now on the statute books which furnish protection for women purely because of their sex will be wiped out and there will be a wild scramble on the part of employers generally to take advantage of the opportunities thus presented to them for exploiting women workers. It will be noticed, however, that the women who are shouting loudest for this brand of equality are not working women and are not, therefore, in a position to be greatly harmed by their own foolishness. Whether we desire to harbor the thought or not women are not in as good a position to protect themselves without statutory law as men are, and it is not at all likely they will be for a long time to come, if ever. Here is a place where theory and practice are very widely separated, and as a practical proposition the agitation for equality of this particular kind is highly ridiculous and will not appeal to sensible women, whether workers or not.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Does your fiancée know much about automobiles?"

"Heavens, no; she asked me if I cooled my car by stripping the gears."—Harvard Lampoon.

"Why do you jump at the sound of a motor-car?"

"Well, some time ago my chauffeur eloped with my wife, and every time I hear a horn I think he is bringing her back."—The Passing Show (London).

We—Who is that fellow with the long hair?

She—He's a fellow from Yale.

We—Oh, I've often heard of those Yale locks.
—College of the Pacific Weekly.

Old Lady (to druggist)—I want a box of canine pills.

Druggist—What's the matter with the dog?

Old Lady (indignantly)—I want you to know, sir, that my husband is a gentleman.

The druggist put up some quinine pills in profound silence.—Congregationalist.

Mrs. Newlywed—Why did you tell the neighbors you married me because I was such a good cook, when you knew I couldn't even boil a potato?

Mr. Newlywed—I had to make some excuse, my dear.—The Lyre

The city girl boarding in the country spoke to the farmer about the savage way in which the cow regarded her.

"Well," said the farmer, "it must be on account of that red waist you're wearing."

"Dear me!" cried the girl. "Of course I know it's terribly out of style, but I had no idea a country cow would notice it."—Country Gentleman.

Some years ago I watched a sign-painting genius while he put the final artistries on a masterpiece: "Ladie's and Gent's Restaurant."

"Pardon my inquisitiveness," said I, "but why do you put the apostrophe before the s?"

"The which before the what?" he questioned courteously.

"The little curly-tailed mark after that e and that t. Some call it an apostrophe."

"Posserphe, is it? Well, young feller, I seen and I make that dingus a hundred times, and I never knew that it had a name. Posserphe! That's a good one; I'll have to spring it on the gang. Some painters always paint it after the s, but I always put it before the s, because I think that it looks more artistic there. Otherwise it don't make no difference where you put it."—De Laval Monthly.

Some one asked Professor Steinach of Vienna, whose rejuvenation experiments are well known, if there wasn't considerable danger in the process. "Of course the thing can be overdone," he replied with a smile. "I am told that a woman met a friend of hers on the street wheeling a perambulator in which sat a chubby infant. 'I did not know you had a baby,' said the first woman in surprise. 'I haven't,' replied the other despondently. 'This is my husband—he has been to Dr. Steinach.'"—Boston Transcript.

Father's Voice—Maude, hasn't that young man started for home yet?

Clever Young Man—I've reached third, sir.

Father's Voice—Well, steal, you bushy, steal.

"It's fine to wake up in the morning and hear the leaves whispering outside your window."

"Yes, but I could never stand hearing the grass mown."—Tyrone Division Special.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE SONG OF THE WORKER.

I lay no claim to a niche of fame
In the halls of the storied years;
I may not hope for the crowd's acclaim
Swept high in a storm of cheers.
Obscure, unknown to crown or throne,
I journey my prosy way—
But I do the task that is mine alone
As well as a worker may!

On far winds flung by script or tongue
The fame of the great is whirled;
They have wrought full well and their deeds are sung
Through the width of a grateful world.
I have not won to a place in the sun
With the kingly ones of the earth—
But I know that the humblest task, well done,
Is not devoid of worth!

I have no part in the mighty art
That flowers in the dreamer's breast;
But I know the joy of a workman's heart
In doing his little best!
I boast my role in the world's great plan—
My share in creation, too;
For I do as well as a worker can
The task that is mine to do!
—Ted Olson, in Forbes Magazine.

MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET.

I often hear the neighbors mourn
Because the rent is high;
The price of beans is going up,
I hear them sob and sigh;
I've seen a newly wedded man
Show his disgust complete
When he had labored all day long
In making both ends meet.

Now if he'd learn a lesson
Taught by a little child,
He'd learn a wondrous secret
Which would help him all the while,
For a cooing, prattling baby
While playing with his feet
Thrusts a rosy toe into his mouth,
Thus making both ends meet.

Behold the brawny butcher,
As he charges double price;
You wouldn't think of asking him
For any safe advice,
But when he's making sausage,
To make the "dog" complete,
He tosses in the tail and ears,
Thus making both ends meat.

—L. A. Lawrence.

LABOR EDUCATORS MEET.

At the convention of the Workers' Education Bureau in New York it was declared that education intended for the workers that is not under the direct control of labor is a "potential enemy of labor education."

The convention was attended by delegates representing labor classrooms and colleges from every section of the country. A program for wide extension of educational facilities for workers was agreed to.

The old officers of the Bureau were re-elected. George W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, was elected treasurer, a new office. The executive board includes A. F. of L. Vice-President Woll, chairman; and John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal. These two, together with Treasurer Perkins, represent the A. F. of L. in the Bureau.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

News of the death of Anthony J. ("Tony") Smith in Los Angeles on the 25th of last month will be received with great sorrow by scores of printers in San Francisco, especially those connected with the newspaper branch of the craft, with which Mr. Smith in the later years of his printing career was identified and in which probably he was better known. For more than a score of years Mr. Smith occupied a position as floorman and adman on the Call when that journal was being issued as a morning publication and continued in its employ for a short period following its change to an evening paper. About the year 1915 he, with his family, removed to Los Angeles, where he accepted a clerkship with the Southern Pacific Railway Company. He was a brother of Andrew F. Smith, foreman of the Morning Call for a number of years preceding October, 1906, and who later was foreman of the composing room in the state printing office at Sacramento when W. W. Shannon was state printer, and of Edward Smith of the Bulletin pressroom. Funeral services over the remains of Mr. Smith were held April 28th, following which they were cremated.

In a letter received recently by Harry Johnston of the Bulletin Chapel from Al Hopkins of Havana, Cuba, where he is editor and business manager of a daily newspaper, he informs us that Rod Payne is foreman of his composing room, having succeeded Joe Rickard, who left for New York. Hopkins is island agent for the Associated Press, in connection with his other duties. The daily published by Mr. Hopkins introduced the "pink sheet" a few weeks ago, which made a hit with the natives. Additional equipment recently installed by the paper includes two linotype machines, new stereotyping machinery and a Hoe press. A building to house the plant has been leased for eight years.

Preparations for the entertainment, festival and grand ball to be given by the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society in Native Sons' Hall Saturday evening, May 19, in commemoration of the society's thirty-sixth anniversary of its formation, are proceeding without interruption. Maurice J. McDonnell, president of the society, has selected a corps of energetic workers to assist him in arranging the details of the event. Heading the various sub-committees are: George H. Knell, reception; D. J. Treloar, music; F. F. Bebergall, refreshments; H. T. Darr, hall; Carroll Fisk, printing; Peter J. Cotter, publicity. Those forming other committees are: Curtis Benton, George M. Buxton, A. R. Chenoweth, Eugene Donovan, William H. Ellis, Robert A. Fleming, Charles H. Jensen, Philip Johnson, John W. Kelly, W. H. McMillan, L. Michelson, George E. Mitchell, Albert Springer, Sr., W. O. A. Trowsell, T. F. O'Rourke and A. T. Olwell. Invitations to the ball have been extended to the San Francisco Labor and Building Trades Councils and to federal, state and city officials. With Miss Mae Canavan, assistant to the society's secretary-treasurer, and a number of women relatives of members lending their best efforts to make the celebration a success, and with the dreamiest as well as the jazziest strains to be provided the dancers by Dan Treloar's Rainbow Orchestra, General Chairman Cyril Stright is predicting a record-breaking attendance of printers and their friends from the entire bay region.

H. Perry, superintendent of the mechanical department of the Pacific Coast Merchant, is recovering from a surgical operation which for a time it was thought would prove serious. He expects to be able to vacate the hospital in a few days.

A "cut-down" Mergenthaler machine for border casting, an Elrod lead, rule and slug caster, and

automatic metal feeders of linotype machines have lately been added to the equipment of the composing room of the Daily News.

Clarke M. Williams, former chairman of the Chronicle Chapel, who has been confined to his home the last fortnight on account of sickness, is reported to be improving.

Officials of the International Typographical Union have announced that the plans for the erection of a new building to make room for printers suffering from incurable ailments will be approved at a meeting of the finance committee of the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs May 18th. The present hospital building of the institution will be removed from the site it now occupies, adjoining the main building of the Home, and a new hospital, similar in architectural style to the Home, will be erected in its place, according to the present plan. The old building, which is constructed of round, unhewn stone, will be removed to a location near by and will be used to house incurable patients. The undertaking will represent an expenditure of \$150,000, it is said. It will enable the Home to care for victims of many diseases now barred because of lack of facilities for proper treatment. Locomotor ataxia sufferers, cancer and diabetes patients are among those classed as incurable. For years there has been agitation in the International Typographical Union for some provision in the Home for incurables. Officials of the union, conceding the need of such a hospital, waited only until funds of the Home would make its construction feasible.

Presidents and representatives of allied printing trades unions met in New York recently to consider plans for closer affiliation of unions within the industry. Besides the International Typographical Union, organizations represented within the trades council are: International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International Photo Engravers' Union and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Eddie Porter, chairman of the Daily News Chapel, has left University Hospital, where he was confined several weeks following a major surgical operation, but it probably will be some time before he is able to return to his work.

According to information emanating from some of the larger book and job shops in the city, a return to the normal volume of work done in

them, from which there was a noticeable slump a month or six weeks ago, would seem to be apparent. Still, there is a sufficient number of printers available to promptly execute all work on hand at present.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.



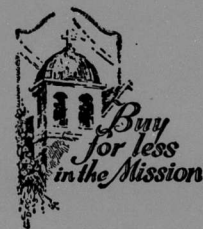
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1896

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SAVINGS Member Federal Reserve System and Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco COMMERCIAL

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 30th, 1922

Assets.....	\$80,671,392.53
Deposits.....	76,921,392.53
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,750,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	400,613.61

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31st, 1922.

INTEREST WILL HEREAFTER BE COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY INSTEAD OF SEMI-ANNUALLY AS HERETOFORE.

REACTIONARY JUDGE MUST GO.

By John R. Ford,

Justice, New York State Supreme Court.

We must find a way to get rid of the reactionary judge—the servant of plutocracy. I can think of no more effective remedy than that advocated by Theodore Roosevelt,—the recall of judges under such safeguards as will prevent too hasty or inconsiderate action.

Roosevelt's own language in his Lincoln Day speech of 1913 was:

"My own preference would be to have judges elected or appointed for an indefinite term or during good behavior, but subject to recall by popular vote every two years, which system, in its essentials would be like that which has actually, although not nominally, obtained in Vermont, except that it would substitute popular vote for legislative action."

In the same speech, speaking of the power exercised by the courts to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional, Roosevelt declared:

"Marshall performed a great and needed service, one of the greatest services any statesman ever performed, when in a period of national weakness he put the Supreme Court behind the national ideal. But such a practice as he inaugurated could be maintained permanently only if it was exercised with the greatest moderation. For over half a century it was thus exercised. But under the strain of what I must call class pressure, the pressure of the privileged classes, this power has during the past fifty years come to be exercised in utterly reckless fashion. The result has been in a lamentably large number of cases to make the courts the bulwarks of special privilege against justice."

The class pressure in earlier times to which the courts bowed was that of the slave-holding interests. To their influence the infamous Dred Scott decision was attributed. Indeed, Lincoln charged that the decision was part of a conspiracy between the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, two Presidents of the United States and a certain United States Senator. At that time the Supreme Court was the same learned, dignified and august body which we have today and its decrees were then as now commonly received almost as reverentially as the children of Israel received the Ten Commandments from the Lord on Mount Sinai.

The Dred Scott decision was rendered in 1857 and Lincoln declared:

"Somebody has to reverse that decision since it was made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peaceably."

That statement was taken up and made much of by his adversaries and he was accused of undermining the authority of the courts and inciting to lawlessness by his criticisms. Said his chief critic:

"He tells you that he does not like the Dred Scott decision. Suppose he does not, how is he going to help himself? He says that he will reverse it. How will he reverse it? * * * The Dred Scott decision was pronounced by the highest tribunal on earth. From that decision there is no appeal this side of heaven."

Well, the Dred Scott decision was reversed, not peaceably as Lincoln fondly hoped, but through the utter destruction of the unrighteous system which it was designed to buttress and perpetuate.

Not through an appeal to Heaven, but by the might of an aroused people through four years of civil war crowned by Lincoln's own martyrdom was the infamous judgment nullified.

Let those who stubbornly persist in their blind opposition to peaceable means of curbing the power of the courts to subordinate human rights to property rights—to put the dollar above the man—and establish the ruthless rule of the money kings over the people, take warning. For, as Lincoln declared, "The people of these United States are the rightful masters both of Congress and the Courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution."

LAW-AND-ORDER GENT SPEAKS.

Samuel M. Vauclain, well-known Philadelphia "law-and-order" gent and president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, revealed the anarchy of his kind at a meeting of business men in New Orleans. In explaining how he handles "labor leaders," this l. a. o. g. said:

"I've got 25,000 men working for me in a foundry back east. I'd like to see any union labor leader start something among them. Why, when the railroad strike was starting, a bunch of labor delegates came around to the plant. In 20 minutes I had every damned one of them in jail. I was told I had no right to put them in jail. I said: 'But they're in jail, aren't they? Now go and get them out.'"

"You've got to act quick when you're facing a crisis."

Washington.—"Samuel Vauclain talks like the czar that he tries to be," said President Gompers in commenting on the rough-house talk at New Orleans by the Philadelphia business man.

"He makes it clear that he has a way of putting men in jail regardless of whether he does it lawfully or not," said President Gompers. "Perhaps Mr. Vauclain makes good locomotives, but he can't make good citizens by that process, and it is my opinion that good citizens are even more important than good locomotives, because it isn't necessary to go to Mr. Vauclain for locomotives."

"The late George Baer once said that captains of industry were God's trustees. General Bell once said: 'To hell with the constitution.' Mr. Vauclain seems to have combined their formulas."

"Mr. Vauclain may strut in the robes of autocratic power for a time, but I would like to remind him progress grows inexorably. The great swelling tide of human freedom removes its barriers, one by one, in its own good way and in its own good time."

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Regular licensed druggist, physician and Chiropractor. Tubercular, organic, nervous, rectal, colon, prostatic, chronic, skin and scalp diseases.

My book, "Drugless Therapy," tells you why pressure on nerves causes disease. Send for it. Mailed free. Lady attendants. Consultation free.

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783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

U. S. ARMY SHOES

We have just bought a tremendous stock of Army Munson last shoes to be sold to the public direct. These shoes are 100% solid leather with heavy double soles sewed and nailed. The uppers are of heavy tan chrome leather with bellows tongue, thereby making them waterproof. These shoes are selling very fast and we advise you to order at once to insure your order being filled.

The sizes are 6 to 11, all widths. Price, \$2.75. Pay postman on receipt of goods or send money order. Money refunded if shoes are not satisfactory.

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SUPERBA BRAND

Mushroom Italian Gravy

Italian Style Raviolis

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\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

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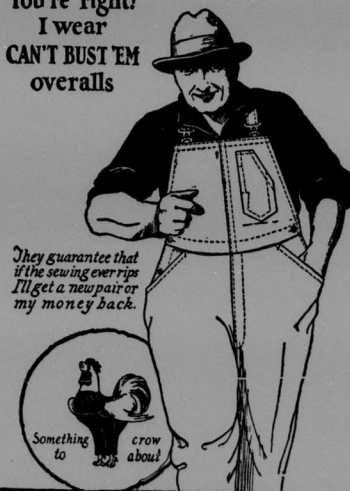
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On every one of these items

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls



They guarantee that
if the sewing ever rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.

**CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS**

UNION

MADE

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of April 27, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Cooks' Helpers—Henry Kelly, Montie Thorp, vice Al. Price, Arthur Duffy, John Nestor. Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Andrew J. Camous. Waiters No. 30—Selig Schulberg, vice O. Reichel. Butchers No. 115—James Powderly, vice Victor Jamart. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mailers No. 18, Molders No. 164, and Boilermakers, with reference to the revising of the anti-picketing ordinance. From Retail Clerks' Union, requesting all trade unionists to patronize only stores that are fair to their organization.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, enclosing new wage scale and agreement. From the Federated shop Crafts, San Bernardino, enclosing tickets for an electric sewing machine for the benefit of the men still on strike.

Communication from the Hospital Stewards and Nurses, requesting Council to indorse its new wage scale. On motion the request was complied with.

Special Order—The communication from the Building Trades Council, relative to the appointment of a committee to confer with a like committee from the Building Trades Council for consideration of the formation of a Labor Party. The matter was discussed at length, and it was moved that the Council comply with the request of the Building Trades Council. Amendment, that the Building Trades Council be informed that this Council deems it proper that the Building Trades Council affiliate with the Union Labor Party. Amendment to amendment, that the subject-matter be referred to the Executive Committee of the Union Labor Party; amendment to amendment carried, 97 in favor and 24 against. The previous question was called for and carried on the above question.

Report of Executive Committee—In regard to the communication from the President of the Martinez-Benicia Ferry Company, the Secretary was instructed to arrange for a conference of all parties concerned, if the company has a disposition to resume contractual relations with said unions. In the matter of Masonic Avenue Extension, the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Supervisors have recommended that the extension be proceeded with, and that the whole matter will be presented to the Board of Supervisors Monday. In the consideration of the various budget items, Committee recommended that the following be included in the recommendation to the Finance Committee: Electricians in Children's Playground, Market Inspectors and Engineers in the Polytechnic High, Girls' High and Lowell High. The following committee was appointed by the chair to attend budget hearings for the purpose of supporting by arguments and information the recommendations made by the Council with respect to wage increases: Brothers Johnson, Bonsor, Coulsting, Granfield, Flatley and Noriega. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers—Will hold a joint meeting Sunday on wage scale; the National Biscuit Company still unfair. Grocery Clerks—Injunction proceedings dismissed; Piggly Wiggly still unfair; demand the Clerks' button. Butchers No. 115—Are still carrying on campaign against Asiatic butcher shops. Retail Shoe Clerks—Donated \$100 for revision of anti-picketing ordinance. Seamen—Many vessels laid up; no connection between I. W. W. and Seamen's Union;

very inefficient crews on the boats; no truth in published statement of a raise of \$10 per month.

Label Section—Requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

Organizing Committee—Submitted a progressive report relative to the reorganization of the Hospital Stewards and Nurses, and giving the result of the election of new officers held by the union.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$393.00. **Expenses**—\$240.00.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

AVERTS UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLANNING

How the management of a large industry making pipes and fittings has averted unemployment through proper planning, was described in an address at a recent meeting of the National Personnel Association, says an article in the current number of the American Labor Legislation Review.

Howard Coonlay, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, New York City, told how his company had worked out a policy of continuous employment despite the seasonal fluctuation in the demand for products. In bringing about co-ordination, he explained, the company's officers studied future possibilities for at least a year in advance, and formulated a production program to meet the demand expected when the autumn months should arrive, those months marking the peak of demand.

"Our difficulty was in finding a method of estimating sales in advance," he said. "Upon my original study I was amazed to find that we turned out 23,000 different finished products. By classification we grouped them into thirty-nine classes, and later reduced that grouping to fourteen. We then studied the seasonality of sales, and were surprised to find that fluctuations were very definite, coinciding accurately with the business cycles charted by two services. The first year that we adjusted ourselves to the new departure was in 1922, when we estimated the sales would run 43 per cent above those of 1921. And at the end of the year we found the estimate very accurate, the actual increase having been 44 per cent.

"This policy enabled us to meet every requirement and to give men work for the whole year. This meant that we could promise continuous employment, could tell our purchasing agents what and when to buy and our financial department the amount that would be necessary in dollars and when. Production was more economical, the men were better satisfied and constantly on the job and efficiency all around was improved. The proper study of sales possibilities and market conditions and the correlation of the production program thereto will bring about the best results in industrial relationships. We know, and those of you who haven't tried it have been losing a big opportunity."

HIGH WAGES PAY.

High wages is a good investment, George Halsey, personnel director of a large department store in Washington, D. C., told a local study club.

Confidential figures from leading department stores of the country, he said, have shown that those with the highest wage scales attract the best salesmen and have the largest volume of business at the lowest gross sale cost. Those with low wage scales have high operating costs and low business volume per worker, he said.

The Union Label signifies an opportunity to salute two friends—the self-respecting workman and the fair employer.

ORPHEUM.

The last word in daring sensationalism as exemplified in the art of dancing will be seen at the Orpheum Theatre starting Sunday matinee, when Mlle. Germaine Nitty and M. Eugene Tillie appear here on their American tour. These remarkable Parisian dancers have been brought to America from the Casino de Paris and the offering runs the gamut from slow langorous poses to tempestuous, whirlwind, spectacular steps, betraying a power as amasing as it is thrilling.

Toto, the clown of clowns, is another feature who will delight the kiddies and entertain their elders. This king of pantomimists, boneless, breathless, and tireless has a presentation which is the acme of the grotesque and satirical.

Morris and Campbell in their roaringly funny skit, "The Avi-ate-her," win laughs galore with eccentricities of make-up and comedy antics.

Charles Irwin, "The Modern Comedian," is one of the stage's cleverist monologists who not only has good material but a sparkling wit and native Irish humor as well.

Sam Armstrong & Lee Phelps, "The Boys from Hollywood," offer songs, stories and some fine instrumental work.

A daring and picturesque routine of athletics are offered by the McDonald Trio.

Aunt Jemima, the Pancake Queen, with her wonderful orchestra, in an entirely new act, and Olga Cook, the brilliant musical young comedy drama star, remain a second week.

Can any man reason that the workmanship of "rats" is superior to that of experienced craftsmen who have the sense and courage to demand the Union Label representing decent pay and conditions?

ALL WOOL
Sol's Worsted Suits
\$22.50 up
2195 Mission, near 18th

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
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EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

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BRUNT

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Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

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NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

FEUD CAMPS AND COMPANY TOWNS.

Judge Gary does not like the immigration law. He says it is "one of the worst things this country has ever done for itself economically."

This statement was made when the Steel Trust is smashing all production and profits records. Yet Judge Gary wants cheaper labor. He has been forced to raise wages from 36 to 40 cents an hour for unskilled labor, but that is too expensive. He wants to tap the vast reservoir in Southeastern Europe, which contains the cheapest white labor in the world.

Some business executives who boast of their foresight and capacity are often superficial; they mask behind a thin veneer.

They are so unmindful of the welfare of their country and themselves that they would unloose that wild, untangled mass in Southeastern Europe, where every bitterness and passion has been fanned to a white heat by rivals in the world war.

These elements of chaos and discord would be implanted on American soil, if the huntsmen for cheap labor had their way.

They would centralize every European hate and revolutionary impulse among a people engrossed in the problem of self-government.

In company towns, controlled by industrial feudalists, immigrants from these "pocket" nations would be played one against the other. All the malice of century-rooted prejudices would be cunningly inflamed by profit mongers.

These feud camps in every industrial center would be intended as a check on American labor. Instead, they would be a menace to civic and political development.

Leaving aside the very practical question as to what extent this condition would affect wages and living standards, the question might be asked: "To what extent will it affect the American ideal of government?"

The corporations reply that they will Americanize these immigrants.

This, of course, is publicity "stuff." It is only accepted by a few simple-minded folk who yet believe the Steel Trust and its kind exist solely to serve the people.

These trusts must be judged by their past. They had ample opportunity to Americanize immigrants, but the company town flourished. The trusts will not Americanize immigrants because the latter would then demand American working conditions.

If the Steel Trust believed in American conditions it would not now call for immigrants. Neither would it be necessary for men to work a 11 and 13-hour day to earn a living wage.

The men who are demanding immigration are profits crazed. Excepting dividends, they have not a single ideal.

They would have America a polyglot country of tribes and clans, rather than a nation of firm resolve, and distinct characteristics, such as it is intended to be.

To say that high wages is labor's reason for opposing immigration is a most natural position for trust defendants to take.

They can see no other side to this question. They have no civic outlook. Their vision is narrowed by their quest for gain.

The late George F. Baer, spoke for them when he said that to men like himself "God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country."

How can men with such viewpoints conceive of an America devoid of old-country prejudices and hates; of a country whose aspirations are not diluted by the steady flow of Southeastern European—and even Oriental—characteristics so foreign to democracy?

Immigration is not a question of cheapness. The men who so consider it are dangerous citizens.

They would gamble the world's first venture in democracy for cheap labor and dividends.

MOTHERS OF SAN FRANCISCO!

Have him examined during "Children's Week," May 7-12, 1923, in one of the free Conference Centers the Board of Health will establish throughout the city.

If he is found to be free from any defect, you will be greatly pleased and comforted to know it. If he has any physical defects, or is underweight, you will be informed. You can then take him to your family physician for advice as to how to get him in the best possible condition so that he will be a bright and happy school-child and will lose no time from his classes when he once begins school.

Start him right! Do not delay! The best time to take care of a child's health is before he enters school!

If you have a boy or girl about to begin school for the first time in August, 1923, fill out this blank and mail it to the Child Welfare Division, S. F. Department of Public Health, 1085 Mission street. An appointment card to the nearest center will be sent you.

WEIGHING AND MEASURING DRIVE

"Children's Week," May 7-12.

Name..... Age.....

Address.....

School child will attend.....

Early in the last century Thomas Jefferson said: "The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the Grace of God." The favored few, however, have demonstrated since Jefferson's time that they are extremely tricky riders. Solidarity of the mass of mankind alone can establish the equality for which Jefferson strove. The Union Label offers a rallying place.

WORK SAME OLD GAME.

Retailers claim they are imposed upon by manufacturers in the present price boosting, and manufacturers reply that the retailers are simply looking for an alibi. In the matter of men's clothing, the manufacturers insist that their prices have not been increased, but the retailers answer that the grade of goods has been lowered. It is the same old game of running around a circle, with the public paying the freight.

Says George Bernard Shaw: "Do not waste your time on social questions. What is the matter with the poor is poverty; what is the matter with the rich is uselessness." As a sound remedial step remember and demand the Union Label every day of your life.

Phone Valencia 6238

MISSION PRODUCTS CO.

FOR HOME BEVERAGE SUPPLIES

FRANK A. STENZ, Sales Manager

3000 Mission St.

SAN FRANCISCO

Where Your \$ Buys More



2415 MISSION—Near 20th

2415 Mission Street, near 20th

Lowest prices and biggest values in Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries, Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our IRON CLAD MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

Electricity is ordered and delivered instantly

It's ironing day.

The careful housewife estimates that she will need about 1,000 Watt Hours (1 Kilowatt Hour) of Electricity to keep her iron hot for two hours—long enough to do all her ironing.

She turns a switch and—instantly—her order for Electricity is placed and delivery commences. There is no waiting—no telephoning—no trip to the store. It is easier to order Electricity than almost anything else she uses.

Buying Electricity is so easy—so simple—that users often forget the satisfying convenience of this delivered-at-your-home service.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

Every P G and E office is a depot for information and service



P.G. and E.

"PACIFIC SERVICE"

BY THE WAY.

Witnesses testifying under the suave guidance of Samuel Untermyer in a trial of plasterers' union officials in New York, said contractors had been fined by the union for trying to use "stuck" cornices instead of "run" cornices.

Things were looking rather fierce for the union, when, lo and behold, it was shown by the union that the state law makes it a criminal offense to use "stuck" work in such cases. The union was upholding the law!

Mr. Untermyer was rather taken aback, but he had to grin and bear it. He thought he had the union in a trap, but he found them standing for the law, refusing to permit contractors to indulge in profitable violations.

Mr. Untermyer should be advised to wait yet a little while before applying for a patent on his industrial cure-all.

Sidney and Beatrice Webb have written another book. The Webbs fairly stagger under a load of brains and culture. They are pleasant people, but they by no means under-rate their own profundity and authority.

Sidney Webb has written a review of British labor's present parliamentary situation in which he betrays an unusually patronizing superiority. The "relatively satisfactory" present political outlook is ascribed by Mr. Webb to "the intellectual development of the wage-earning class" and this is because of the efforts of Ruskin College and other like institutions and "the patient, helpful co-operation with the manual workers of men and women of higher education and wider social experience."

Ah, yes, reaching down to help elevate the lower classes!

Thus does wisdom and broad social experience percolate down from above to enthrall and inspire. Thus are the workers put wise to what's really what.

Four preachers, John Howard Melish, John Haynes Holmes, Norman Thomas and Percy Stickney Grant, defend the barbarous execution of the Russian vicar general. This they do on the preposterous grounds that "every government has the right to protect itself against its enemies." This means an admission that every government has a right to construe religious teaching as an attack on the government. This means an abandonment of the ideal of religious freedom.

Holmes calls the protest of the civilized world "hypocritical indignation."

Meanwhile the Methodist bishops who were on their way to Russia to attend a conference for the establishment of an official soviet church have stopped in their tracks, informed by the soviets that the great event has been postponed indefinitely. The new church was to be called "The Living Church," but the soviets seem undetermined as to whether the time has arrived for it to begin living.

Many Americans who contributed for Russian famine relief will enjoy the official soviet report that about 1,600,000 tons of grain of the 1922 crop were exported. It is estimated that during the coming year exports of grain will reach 300,000,000 tons.

It should be remembered in this connection that the first large shipment of export grain went from Southern Russia, through Petrograd and Moscow, through the famine district of Finland. The

soviet stipulation was that payment should be either in gold or paper pulp—and paper pulp is not farm machinery!

Now comes another budget for wage earners, this time from Pennsylvania. It provides for an expenditure of \$1,800 per person. That is the amount these latest budgeteers fix as the sum required to sustain a person properly for a year.

Now ding blast these budgeteers! Why in the name of common sense and decency have we got to have some all high sanhedrin get together and tell us all how much we ought to have for our living? Why has any high court of either well-meaning people or bushwhackers the right to sit in and figure out our lives for us?

If our ideals in life don't surpass the budget fixers we ought to close our eyes and go to sleep permanently.

Nix on budgets! Nix on anybody telling us what's the right amount of money for us to have. And above all, nix on anybody telling us how we are to spend it. Nix on the whole shebang!

OFFICIALS NOT KINGS.

When men were kings by an alleged divine right, criticism against government could be stopped, but not in these days, said the Illinois Supreme Court, in dismissing the city of Chicago's \$10,000,000 libel suit against the Chicago Tribune.

The newspaper criticised the city administration of 1920 for its part in the gubernatorial campaign of that year. The city's claims for damages sounded like the plea of an employer for a labor injunction.

The bill alleged that the city had been damaged by the Tribune's articles. Investors, it was claimed, would not buy city bonds, and the articles influenced contractors and others who had business dealings with the city, to demand onerous terms of payment. It was also alleged that the city's credit had been impaired.

"This action is out of tune with the American spirit and has no place in American jurisprudence," said the court.

"Since the people are sovereign, and since the magistrates are servants of the people, the magistrates can do wrong and the people have a fundamental right to criticise them and to expose their inefficiency and corruption, that they may be displaced.

"So long as critics of government refrain from advocating violence of the government's overthrow, every citizen has a right to criticise an inefficient or corrupt government without fear of civil, or criminal, prosecution."

The suit is the first of its kind in this country, it is said. If the city won, the press of the nation would be effectively gagged.

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MUFFINS.

There is no "Welcome" sign on our door mat for Mme. Kalinin, wife of the figure-head president of the soviets.

Too much butchery in Russia is the reason for cancellation of her passport visa.

American wage earners will remember that not only have the soviets butchered a number of priests, but that they have butchered thousands of trade unionists.

To conduct himself in Russia as an American trade unionist conducts himself in the United States is treason, according to soviet ideas; and death has come to many who have been foolish enough to think they were entitled to freedom.

Now, a French airplane rises, flies and lands without a pilot. American ships sail without crews. Some scientist finds an entirely new kind of water. Men are prying after the secret of atomic power. What is just over the hill? No man can foretell. But there are marvels to come—marvels that will increase our store of power and make infinitely greater our ability to make power do more of the work that muscles now perform. Make no mistake, the discoveries of science will bring forth tremendous problems for labor. None should watch more closely the work of science than the organized wage earners.

Merry Christmas, Mr. Sutherland. Happy New Year, Mr. Taft—as Gallagher and Shean would say.

Mr. Justice Sutherland writes a Supreme Court decision saying minimum wage law for women is unconstitutional. Mr. Taft, who was willing to knock out the child labor law, doesn't agree about the minimum wage law. Mr. Harding's appointees divide, two and two. What are we coming to when the old guard can't be unanimous about such a proposition?

Steel wages have been raised 11 per cent. That puts the equivalent of about two more loaves of bread in steel workers' homes.

It is a good thing. As Gompers says, "Corporations can't get labor angry by raising wages." Let 'em keep it up.

But remember: Gary is ardently for unrestricted immigration. His reason is clear. If he could have thousands of immigrants pouring into the Pittsburgh valley of steel, how wages would drop!

We mustn't go into the League of Nations as a nation; but American capital goes into Europe head over heels. Just now Turkey turns over amazing concessions to the so-called Chester group, headed by Rear Admiral Chester. Turkey lets this group in because it isn't "as highly tinged with political control" as European capital.

We hazard the guess, nevertheless, that America would stand a better chance of avoiding trouble if she were in the League of Nations than she stands out of the League.

RUSSIA DISCARDS CLASSICAL MUSIC.

Berlin.—"The only music that should be offered the masses is that which suggests factories, coal, electricity and locomotives," is the opinion of the musical critic of the Moscow "Isvestia," in an article expressing his revolutionary ideas on the subject of musical heroes. He says further:

"Classical music is nauseating for any one of revolutionary tendencies. Bach, Haydn and Gluck personify the feudal state. Tschaiakowsky is the composer of the vested landowners. Schubert, Schumann and Chopin are little bourgeoisie knaves. Wagner's music was written for the junkers and the capitalists."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Czechoslovakia: Unemployment—In the middle of January, 1923, 190,000 subsidized unemployed were reported by the Ministry of Social Welfare. During the same period 170,000 dependents of the unemployed were receiving indirect support from the state, while 105,120 partly employed, with 55,905 dependents, were receiving partial support from private institutions. The Minister of Social Welfare states that unemployment is costing the government 30,000,000 crowns a month.

England: Proposed Wage Reductions—Employers in the pottery industry of the Stoke-on-Trent district have proposed a reduction of about 20 per cent in operatives' wages, claiming that present wages in that district are 66⅔ per cent in advance of the pre-war rate of compensation. On the other hand, the pottery operatives have asked for a wage increase of 8⅓ per cent, in order to bring their compensation up to the present official index of the cost of living. It is said that there is excellent feeling between the employers and the operatives, and that a compromise will undoubtedly be reached.

Germany: Dresden Housing Shortage—So scarce are houses and lodgements in Dresden that steps have been taken recently to make it difficult for foreigners to obtain permits to sojourn in the city. Such permits are so granted only upon adequate proof that the foreigner desires to remain in Dresden on account of special, important and immediate reasons.

"Intellectual" Workers' Plight—In January, 1923, the Prussian chamber took official cognizance of the deplorable condition of "intellectual" workers throughout the state, pointing out that many lawyers, doctors, students, newspaper men and others similarly employed were facing trying times. In Munich, it was said, from 10 to 20 per cent of the physicians in active practice were receiving aid from public funds, and in Berlin 8000 out of 12,000 students were working in spare time to earn enough money to enable themselves to live and continue their studies.

Physicians Suffer Losses—In a recent report from Berlin it was stated that German physicians have suffered pecuniary losses through the fact that their bills rendered the sick benefit funds were often not paid until after several months, during which time depreciation of the mark had made the actual receipts far less than the prices originally fixed.

Ireland: Flour Mill Strike Continues—Although there have been many conferences between employers and employees, no satisfactory settlement of the Dublin flour mill strike has been arranged.

Italy: Unemployment—Unemployed persons throughout Italy increased in number from 354,238 on December 31, 1922, to 381,963 on January 31, 1923.

Russia: Unemployment in Petrograd—Unemployment in Petrograd is on the increase, with a calculated number of 100,000 persons out of work. The situation is made more unfavorable by the lack of state or municipal work, and the fact that many of the unemployed have not yet received pay for work which they did last autumn.

Wales: Miners' Welfare Fund—In order to create a fund for expenditure in welfare activities for coal miners and their families, a penny is collected for each ton of coal, and is deposited in a so-called "Miners' Welfare Fund." Such collections are charged to production costs.

Profit-Sharing—It is reported that the plan of sharing of profits with employees is being adopted by an ever-increasing number of big concerns.

What you do today will have an effect tomorrow. Remember this when you spend your union-earned money for non-union goods.

VIOLATES EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

A warrant has been secured by Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, for the arrest of Emile De Recat of the De Recat Corporation, 1061 Market street. De Recat is charged by the Labor Commissioner with violating the State law which provides that no female workers should be employed more than eight hours in any one day or forty-eight hours in any one week. The De Recat Corporation, a theatrical costume enterprise, has caused its female employees to work as many as from ten to fourteen hours per day. Several of his female employees had been compelled to work from eight o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock midnight.

According to Mr. Mathewson, this case is the most flagrant and inhuman violation of the eight-hour law which had come to the attention of the Bureau of Labor Statistics within recent years.

PAPER TRUST BADLY HIT.

New York.—The long strike of paper-makers against the International Paper Company has affected profits of that corporation, which reports a deficit last year of \$9,072,390. Wall Street declares that this is "less favorable" than expected. As Wall Street never speaks in superlatives, this admission is significant. The previous year's deficit was \$8,942,890.

It is declared that common stockholders will not receive a dividend for a long time, but with a patience worthy of Job these innocents gulp down their losses as big biz continues its anti-union policy.

The strike has been marked by especially vicious injunctions against the paper-makers, who have made repeated attempts to adjust the differences. The trust, however, demands complete surrender. Its success is indicated by its financial reports the past two years.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Edward J. Cull of the teamsters, Richard B. Monks of the stationary engineers.

Hugo Ernst, president of Waiters' Union No. 30 of San Francisco, starts east on his vacation next Monday. He intends to devote a month or more to the investigation of the conditions of the craft in the larger eastern cities.

After several weeks of negotiations, 3000 boilermakers in the bay cities have been granted a wage increase ranging from 50 cents to \$1 a day. The increase becomes effective on May 1 in all commercial shops and outside jobs. Under the new scale the shopmen were raised from \$6.25 to \$6.75 a day. On outside jobs helpers were raised to \$7 a day from \$6; while the journeymen on outside jobs went up to \$8 a day from \$7. The difference in shop and outside scales is due to the

hazard and infrequency of employment of the latter classification.

Officers of the various carpenters' unions of San Francisco say there is no truth in the persistent reports that the carpenters are planning a strike for wage increases.

For the past year organized labor has contended that there is no scarcity of labor in San Francisco. At the same time the Industrial Association has been importing mechanics to San Francisco. Now comes the Industrial Association with the announcement that it is closing two of its trade schools because the supply of labor here fully equals the demand.

The Labor Council has refused to participate in the formation of a labor political party. An invitation from the Building Trades Council to co-operate in launching a labor political party was turned down by the Labor Council by a vote of 97 to 24 last Friday night.

Mayor James Rolph is acting as mediator in the strike of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which has been on in San Francisco for six weeks. The mayor is calling a conference of interested parties and hopes to settle the controversy within a few days. There is no question of wages or hours involved in the controversy, the employers objecting to certain rules demanded by the union.

Charles Sumner of New York, general secretary-treasurer of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, is a visitor in San Francisco. He addressed a special meeting of the local Stereotypers' Union in the Labor Temple last Sunday.

Secretary M. S. Maxwell of the Butchers' Union has reported to the Labor Council that four retail butchers in North Beach district are patronizing Chinatown butchers.

Cooks Helpers' Union No. 110 has elected E. H. Williams, Henry Kelly and Montie Thorp delegates to the Labor Council, vice Al Price, Arthur Duffy and J. Nestor.

The Hospital Stewards and Nurses' Union of San Francisco has elected the following officers: President, Charles J. Simpson; vice-president, William Meehan; recording and corresponding secretary, E. Cummings; financial secretary, Gertrude Sheehan; treasurer, William Muir; business agent and delegate to San Francisco Labor Council, A. J. Camous; guide, C. O'Donnell; guardian, John Archbold; trustees, Lily Craighan, Olive Gates and Helen Marshall.

Several hundred asphalt workers, laborers and cribbers employed by the Board of Public Works will receive a fifty-cent increase in their daily wage beginning July 1st, according to the recommendation made by President Timothy A. Reardon in presenting his 1923-4 budget estimate to the Board of Supervisors. The increased wage was agreed upon following a meeting with Frank McDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, and George Hollis, president of the San Francisco Labor Council.

The strike of building material teamsters ended Tuesday, with an agreement by the impartial wage board of the Industrial Association that a wage increase of 50 cents a day, retroactive to April 9, would be paid. The teamsters were out one day. In addition to the wage increase, the striking teamsters demanded and will be paid wages for the day they were on strike. The Industrial Association and the Builders' Exchange had previously pledged themselves to accept the impartial wage board's findings but the Builders' Exchange attempted to hedge at the last moment, thus provoking the strike.

SILLY BOSSES WHIMPER.

Oil owners complain to the district attorney of Los Angeles that the I. W. W. is organizing a sabotage campaign that will affect their properties.

These employers waged war on the regular trade unions, and in some instances defeated these organizations. Now the oil owners find that they are confronted by the very thing they were told would happen and are whimpering for government aid.

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